Catawba Journal.

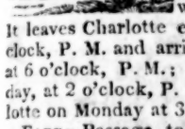
VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1827. [NO. 126.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Charlotte Stage



HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o' clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, $5, or 6¼ cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tenn. which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—4t27

☞ The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epaulets;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

17*

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N.C.
February 1, 1827.—18tf

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *30

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, April 1, 1827.

A.
Isaac Alexander,
Maj. Thos. Alexander,
Isaac Alexander, jun.
Sample Alexander,
Wm. T. Alexander,
Rev. A. Anderson,
Miles B. Abernathy,
Sally Auten,
Robt. V. Allison,
W. J. Alexander, 2,

B.
R. Banks,
David Brown,
Absalom Black,
Poladore Brickill,
Capt. Black,
Mr. Blakely,
Elizabeth Banker,
Jacob Bostain,
Samuel Boyes,
Upton Byram,
Wm. Boyle,
Joseph Blackwood,
James Brown.

C.
David F. Caldwell,
George Cross,
Aaron Conner,
Wm. Culverhouse, 2,
Joseph Clokey,
John Cagle,
James D. Craig,
Martha Cowan,
James Caps,
John Coston.

D.
Thomas Dunn,
John Davis, 3,
Sugar Dulin,
David Dougherty,
John Dow, 2,
James Dinkins,
Thomas Davis,
Lewis Dinkins.

E.
Charles Elms, 4,
John Emerson,
Frederick Ezell.

F.
Henry Foster,
Wm. Flinn, 2,
David G. Flanikin,
Reuben Freeman,
Charles Fowler,
Samuel Fraser.

G.
Thomas Gillespie,
Thomas W. Gilmer,
Samuel Givens,
Samuel Graham, 2.

H.
John Henderson, 2.
Taylor Hutchison, 2,
John Hutchison,
John W. Herron,
Thomas Harbeson,
Mr. Holbrooks,
Henry Hoover,
Thomas Houston,
Capt. Hartgrove,
Isaac Henderson,
John Hays, junr.
Moses Hays,
Thomas Hutchison,
Elizabeth C. Houston,
Thomas Henry,
Silas Hunter,
Dr. Saml. Henderson,
John Hudson,
John Hargrove, 2,
Dr. Thomas Harris,
Wm. Hall, 4,
George M. Harris, 2,
Carns Henderson, 2.

J.
Andrew Jones,
Philip Johnson,
Reuben Jonson,
Henry Jamison,
David Johnson,
Robert Johnson,
Isaac Jamison,
Samuel Johnson, 2.

K.
Roler B. Keer,
H. Kirkpatrick, sen.
Thomas Kennedy, 2,
Charles Kiker,
Marcus Kennedy,
Wm. A. Kerr, 2.

L.
Margaret A. Lowrie,
John Lawson, 2,
Wm. K. Lemmond, 2,
William Lees,
Jean Lemmond,
Wm. Lucky.

M.
Benjamin Morrow,
Rev. R. H. Morrison, 2,
David M'Donald,
John M'Quay,
Anna M'Lure,
Almeron Miles,
Thomas A. Mera,
Michael M'Leary, 5,
John M'Cord,
Robert M'Kinley,
Alexander M'Ree,
Philemon Morris,
Roderick M'Cawley,
Sam. Montgomery, 2,
James Montgomery,
James Morris,
John M'Eaven,
Margaret Miller,
Thomas M'Corkle,
Margaret N. Martin.

N.
Thomas G. Neel,

O.
Braley Oates,
Nathan Orr,
John H. Orr,

P.
William N. Parks,
William L. Patton,
Elizabeth Parks,
Isaac Price,
Gid. or Elihu Perry,
John C. Pharr,
Charles B. Polk, 2.

R.
William Reid, 2,
Rev. John Rooker,
Alex. Robison,
Wm. Rudisill,
Margaret Rodgers,
Dr. Joseph Ross,
Mr. Roddin,
William Robison,
Joseph Reed,
William Ross,
Peter Royse,
George Rose.

S.
S. H. Smith,
D. V. Sullivan,
Hugh Smith,
John G. Smartt,
Abraham Scott, 2,
Joseph Sample,
Edmond Smith,
James Spratt, 2,
James Sloan,
Jesse Stilwell,
Arthur Stafford,
Elles or Asa Smith,
Joseph Sprout,
Wm. P. Springs,
Thomas Spratt,
John Stinson,
Thomas Sharp,
Robert Sloan,
Martha Stewart,
William Scott.
Mois Stuckling,
Peggy Spring.

T.
G. A. Thompson, 2,
Joseph Thompson,
John Thomas,
P. Thompson,
Thomas B. Todd,
Daniel Towle.

W.
James Wilson, 2,
Jas. Williamson, or
Wm. Byram,
Thomas Winchester,
John Walker,
A. Wheeler,
Robt. Wilson,
John Witherspoon,
Edward Weir,
Dr. S. F. Williamson,
George Wilson.

Y.
Elias Young.

183—3t27 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Benbow's Patent Horizontal Grist Mill, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will have them constantly on hand, finished in a neat and durable manner, to operate by hand or horse power. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine this Mill. The proprietor will also sell single rights for making and using the above Mills.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg, March, 1827.—6t30

Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for his improvement in the Grist Mill, informs the public that he will dispose of individual rights, or rights for Counties or States, on terms that will enable the purchaser to make a profit on his purchase. The stones of his Mill running in counter directions, renders it obvious that it creates less friction and gains more action with a small power than can be obtained by any other invention. He will have one in complete operation in Greensborough in a few days.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.
Greensboro', N. C. March 17, 1827.—3t27.

Wanted,

BY the subscriber, one or two apprentices to the Carpenter's business, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Also, a Journeyman. WM. H. STANDLEY.
April 2, 1827.—3t27

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Desultory.

MATRIMONIAL CODE.

1. Let every wife be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family, the first by the expression of that will which belongs to force; the second, by the power of mildness, to which even strength will yield. One is the power of the husband; a wife should never employ any other arms than gentleness. When a woman accustoms herself to say *I will*, she deserves to lose her empire.

2. Avoid contradicting your husband. —When we smell at a rose it is to imbibe the sweetness of its odour; we likewise look for every thing that is amiable from woman. Whoever is often contradicted feels insensibly an aversion for the person who contradicts, which gains strength by time, and whatever may be her good qualities, it is not easily destroyed.

3. Occupy yourself with household affairs, wait till your husband confides to you those of higher importance; and do not give your advice till he asks it.

4. Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husband's morals, nor read lectures to him.—Let your preaching be a good example; and practice virtue yourself to make him in love with it.

5. Command his attentions by being always attentive to him; never exact any thing, and you will attain much; appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to perform more.

6. All men are vain; in some their vanity is insufferable; never wound this vanity, not even in the most trifling instances. A wife may have more sense than her husband, but she should never seem to know it.

7. When a man gives wrong counsel, never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him on by degrees to what is rational, with mildness and gentleness; when he is convinced, leave him all the merit of having found out what was just and reasonable.

8. When a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him; if he is abusive, never retort; and never prevail over him to humble him.

9. Choose well your female friends: have but few, and be careful of following their advice in all matters, particularly if inimical to the foregoing instructions.

10. Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess; dress with taste and particularly with modesty; vary the fashion of your dress especially in regard to colors. It gives a change to the ideas, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things may appear trifling, but they are of more importance than is imagined.

11. Never be curious to inquire into your husband's concerns, but gain his confidence by that which, at all times, you repose in him—Always preserve order and economy; avoid being out of temper, and be careful never to scold. By these means he will find his own house more pleasant than any other.

12. Seem always to obtain information from him, especially before company, though you may pass yourself for a simpleton. Never forget that a wife owes all her importance to that of her husband.—Leave him entirely master of his actions, to go or to come whenever he thinks fit. A wife ought to make her company so amiable to her husband, that he will not be able to exist without it; then he will not seek for any pleasure abroad, if she does not partake of it with him. *English Paper.*

It is one of the inexplicable things in our nature, that we should so often and so recklessly abandon the precepts of the wise, and the example of the good and our own bright destinies, for the poor and miserable enjoyments of sensual indulgence. It is a thing not to be cleared up by philosophy, and not to be disputed as a fact. But when the moral taste once becomes diseased, the charges of recovery hourly diminish. The career is downward, and though gradual, it is sure. Physical diseases follow in the train of moral perversion, and the whole "grisly family of pain" is placed on visiting terms with the unhappy sensualist. Reform, if it ever comes, comes at the moment of exhaustion, and is the refuge of despair rather than the temperate and resolved choice of a renovated morality. And what is that penitence worth which dates only from the eleventh hour?—What healthly influence can it exert over the relics of a life enfeebled and embittered by a long career of folly?—What is it but to build the temple of repentance with the ashes of worn out passions?

The indulgence to which we more especially refer, as the parent of countless vices, is that of *tippling* publicly in places of common resort. That which is occasional in the outset grows at last into a fixed and incurable habit. It engenders a tribe of similar sensations. "One imperfectness is the mother of a thousand." It begets a necessity of constant excitement. It throws the unfortunate victim into contact with low and ruinous associations, and opens the door of those tainted receptacles of pollution, which "are worse than the chambers of death." Familiarity with vulgarity and vice necessarily makes man vulgar and vicious. From these intimacies it is not easy to effect any escape. Intemperate and licentious youth are sentenced to a long and frightful slavery. Their passions forget their fetters. They become unfitted for all steady and sober occupation. To them society is a brothel for the celebration of their unblest orgies, not a stage on which they are to act an honorable, useful and lofty character. The common objects of human pursuit—the common rewards of human industry—are lame, languid and inspired. They finally settle down into utter incapacity or utter hopelessness.

What we have here written is the result of personal observation. Others testify to its truth—and we trust that some will benefit by its expression.

N. Y. Enquirer.

The following article is particularly interesting, and is recommended to the reader.

From the U. States Review and Literary Gazette.

An essay on the art of boring the earth for the obtainment of a spontaneous flow of water.—With hints towards forming a new theory of the rise of water. New Brunswick, Turhune and Letson, 1826, 8 vo. pp. 46.

The subject treated of in this little pamphlet is one of great importance to many parts of our country, in particular to the city and State of New York and to the Southern Atlantic States. The work before us embodies a good deal of information and many useful observations respecting it, and deserve the attention of all who are so situated as to find it difficult or impossible to procure a supply of pure water. A considerable part of the work before us is occupied with a minute statement of all the experiments that have been made to obtain water by boring the earth, and the degree of success with which they have been made. In many of these instances the most complete success has attended the operation, and the water has been made to overflow at several feet above the surface; in others, the water has been brought to within a few feet from the surface of the ground; in others, the experiment has been left unfinished. This part of the work is exceedingly valuable: the remainder is occupied with some suggestions towards forming a new theory of the rise of waters. There are certainly some difficulties in the present theory of the fountains and rivers that issue from the earth, and the author has stated them with great ingenuity and force. A variety of facts are marshalled to the imperfections of the old theory, and to support the new one which the author has suggested. The theory is that of a great central effort, which not only keeps matter from gravitating too near the earth, but also forces gases and fluids towards the surface. As a corollary from this doctrine, it follows that water may, in all cases, by boring deep enough and by inserting a tube, be made to overflow at the surface. The instances in which this experiment has been successfully made are certainly somewhat extraordinary, and seem to justify great perseverance on the part of those who undertake enterprizes of this kind. Whether, however, the theory, which the author attempts to deduce from these and other facts, be well founded, we must for the present be permitted to doubt; but the subject is a curious one, and deserves consideration. In the mean time, the pamphlet before us has no small practical value, independent of its theoretical ingenuity.

The Greek ship returned.—The New York Gazette announces the return into port, in distress, of the ship *Chancellor*, Capt. Baker, which sailed on the 11th inst. for Napoli di Romania, with a cargo of provisions, &c. for the relief of the suffering Greeks. The editors learn from Captain Baker that on the 14th, in lat. 38 30, long. 76, he experienced a severe hurricane from the northeast, which shifted to the northwest, and did considerable damage to the ship. Her decks were completely swept of every thing; the bulwarks, stanchions and rails broken and stove; the long boat, stern boat, all the spare spars, water casks, royal masts, studding sails, camboose house, and part of the camboose, were carried away, and the ship very leaky in her upper works. Two of the seamen were considerably injured. On the 18th, experienced another gale from S. E. to S. S. E. and lay to until it abated. The crew have suffered very much. The C. will be refitted immediately, and proceed on her voyage.

Political.

From the National Intelligencer.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The Richmond Enquirer has furnished its readers with an article of more than ordinary length upon our "Signs of the Times." We are sorry to have put its Editors to so great trouble, especially as it seems to have been labor in vain. So much of it has certainly been in vain, as had for its object to touch the character of the National Intelligencer. That is a mark beyond their reach. We think, also, that they have failed in their attempt to be witty upon us, as we are sure they have in their effort to be severe.

Amongst other of the Signs of the Times, we have not observed one more pitiable than the spectacle of a Journal so respectable as the Richmond Enquirer descending to the level of the merely factious press, by copying its jargon and heralding its calumnies. It is lamentable to see talents and influence, like those of the Editors of the Enquirer, subjected to the potent spell of a Combination, for a purpose so deep that they themselves who compose it do not understand that purpose. It has been evident, in the complexion of the Enquirer, any time these twelve months, that that print was *bewitched* with party. Its heedless, headlong course of opposition to the General Government, right or wrong—even to the point of contesting the constitutionality of powers which Congress has exercised without dispute from the commencement of the Government—its blind devotion to men whom it has heretofore denounced even as curses to their country—its pompous eulogies of second rate statemen, and its detraction from those of more elevated merit, have been so many evidences of aberration of mind, under the influence of violent prejudice.—The real friends of the Editors—those who have ever heretofore held them in personal esteem, have seen all this with surprise and mortification.

"A free People will judge for themselves," says the Enquirer, "and the hour of retribution must come upon the heads which deserve it." As the Enquirer saith, so BE IT, and all good men will cry AMEN. But may the visitation be in mercy!

The Editors of the Enquirer will feel the blow when it does come. They have a heavy responsibility upon their heads, for their regular and systematic co-operation with the plans of the opposition "organized" here, from the time of their exultation at the obstacles thrown in the way of the Panama Mission, to their recent jubilation on the defeat of the Colonial Trade bill, and other measures, of high national import. Far be it from us to say that the opposition to the Panama Mission arose altogether from personal hostility to Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. That it did in part arise from that cause will not be denied. It is well known, that the opposition to the course of the Administration would have been as strong, on the part of some gentlemen in Congress, had that course been directly the reverse of what it was. Before Mr. Adams was seated in the Presidential Chair, the threat went forth, that, act as he might, he should be hurled from it at the end of his present term of office. Upon that principle the oath of perpetual enmity was sworn. Had the President and his Cabinet rejected the overture from the Southern Republics, instead of accepting it, they would have been branded as the enemies to freedom—as the friends of the Holy Alliance—as the associates of despots in their hostility to the emancipation of the South. They would upon that ground unquestionably have been *successfully* assailed. All this the Editors of the Enquirer know as well as we; and they must allow us to say that we did set them down as opposed to the Administration, *right or wrong*, from the moment that we discovered, a year ago, how carefully they published the speeches against that Panama Mission, apparently forgetting, in their zeal to decry the measures of the Executive, that there was more than one side to the question. The same unfairness we think we have seen in the whole of the recent course of the Enquirer. They have recklessly, though apparently unconsciously, entered upon a purely party career, and they go the whole.

What reader of the Enquirer does not recollect the language employed in that print, and commended by them as "being as beautiful as just," when (a few weeks ago) the re-election of the Hon. Martin Van Buren, to the Senate of the U. States, was announced? "A rapid succession of disastrous defeats pursues the Coalition," said the *beautiful* writer in the Enquirer. "We have just seen the victories of Benton, M'Lane, Ridgely, and Ellis, and now we see that of Van

Buren!" This was pronounced to be "a result *eminently* gratifying." It was the consummation of hope, and the climax of felicity. "The Senate," says the same article, "becomes *the controlling power* of the Government." A pretty sort of Republicanism, or Democracy, truly, is coming into vogue under the influence of the "concentration" gentlemen, who exult at the choice of Federal Senators, and rejoice that the SENATE is to *control* the two Popular branches of the Government! This is patent and "improved" Republicanism. This from the Enquirer? Why, it is the very error of the moon: and we need not wonder at the singular votes of the late Legislature of that State, by which the existence of a General Government is made a questionable affair, when we find its oracle so beside itself.

It is high time that the intelligence of Virginia should throw off its vassalage to the Enquirer, whose false doctrine and political heresies, innocent in their conception, but fraught with danger in their maturity, are plunging the State, deeper and deeper, into the most inextricable contradictions. It is fortunate that, by the natural operation of such inconsistencies, the opinions of the Virginia Legislature have lost much of their weight with her Sister States: for we say it with the most entire conviction of the truth of what we say, that the predominance of the Virginia doctine among the States would be the overthrow of this Union. For, we ask, what sort of interest can the People of the transmontane States and Territories feel in the duration of this Government, if they are to have no knowledge of its existence but through the medium of tax-gatherers, traversing their lands, numbering and registering their horses and their oxen, their farming utensils, and their household effects, and exhausting ingenuity for sources of revenue, and objects of taxation? How long would such oppression be borne by an indignant People? To this, undoubtedly, we *must* come, if the Enquirer doctrines prevail: for, if the duties on imports be repealed or materially reduced, direct taxes necessarily follow—and, if the Government have no license to expend money on the improvement of our internal communications, by land or water, or upon any other object whatever in the interior, there is no way in which any portion of the public money can be expended for the benefit of those from whom, in fact, the bulk of it is collected.

The "Signs of the Times" continue to be full of interest. The organs of the Opposition continue to boast of the "organization" of their Party: they still hold the language of menace and intimidation to those who do not choose to be harnessed in with them, to drag a half dozen aspiring Politicians into power. But there are also signs of a re-action among the People—the voice of reason, heard in whispers at first, gathers strength as it floats upon the gale—already it is distinctly heard, and ere long will pronounce in a voice of thunder the sentence of condemnation against the league established here during the Winter for the purpose of *improving* the condition of the Press, and giving a direction to the public suffrage by the force of political organization and party combination.

If one half of the vile trash which every day is put in circulation by the opposition presses, respecting the President and his Cabinet, be believed by the people of Europe, they must think that the American nation is the most corrupt upon earth. Our Government is constantly held up as composed of fools, knaves and traitors; and if there is any honesty left among the people, it is confined to those spotless libellers, who are so busily employed in propagating their dirty slanders. Ought not the people to take the matter in their own hands, and put down these disturbers of the peace, and detractors of the National character? Messrs. Adams & Clay have, however, this consolation left, besides the consciousness of their own patriotism and integrity.—Washington was denounced as a traitor by the hireling assassins of that day: The shafts of malignity when directed at Mr. Jefferson's reputation, fell harmless to the ground—and even in the Senate of the United States, a member of that body had the audacity to declare that the virtuous Madison deserved a halter. Every one recollects how the patriot Monroe brought upon himself the whole kennel of venal scribblers. Yet all these men still survive the base attempts to destroy them, and will continue to live in the gratitude and affection of a free people.

Richmond Whig.

A report having found its way into several papers, that an arragement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr. Gallatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; but that, on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in altogether refusing to treat on that question. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention.

It is now more than ever a matter of regret, that Congress should have adjourned without passing any new law. The bill which was simultaneously reported by the Committees of the two Houses specified the conditions on which this Government was willing to place the trade. They were reasonable and moderate, and contained the smallest amount of privilege with which this country, with any regard to its interests, could be satisfied. Had that bill passed, it would have substantially met the terms of the British act of Parliament of 1825, and been a legislative proposition to the British Government, which could not have been declined without its being manifested to the whole world that Great Britain is unwilling to place the trade with this country on the same footing as she has put it with all other nations. It may be asked, why cannot the same conditions be thrown into the form of a Convention? The answer is, because Great Britain *will not treat*. The Senate, by putting aside the bill of its own Committee, and substituting that of Gen. Smith, and then refusing an amendment of the House, which was necessary to give effect to his bill, and called for by the honour and character of this country, has left the question in a most embarrassing state. Nothing can be done now until the Congress, at the next session, shall supply the defect of legislation at the last. The consequence is that one year, if not more, is lost by the course which the Senate pursued.

Nat. Journal.

Prince Edward Meeting!!!—The Enquirer pompously sets forth in one of its front columns, the "Resolutions of the *Citizens* of Prince Edward, assembled at Israel Hill, on Saturday, the 17th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means of securing the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, in preference to John Quincy Adams, the present incumbent." Mr. Christopher Strong was called to the Chair, and Mr. William Ellis was appointed Secretary. Charles Carter, *Esquire*, and Doctor Burwell Moss delivered *powerful* and *eloquent appeals*, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and a Committee, composed of sundry *Gentlemen*, Joseph Bartlett, Samuel White, &c. was appointed to draft sundry Resolutions, which were forthwith reported, and *unanimously* adopted. The Resolutions are charged with unusual bitterness against all coalitions—denounce without mercy, Adams, Clay, and Tyler; and as usual, shower extravagant praises upon Gen. Jackson, and John Randolph of Roanoke.

Now it turns out upon unquestionable authority, this formidable gathering of the Gentlemen Citizens of Prince Edward, was entirely composed of FREE NEGROES and MULATTOES, & that Enquirer, one of the most distinguished 'organs' of the 'combination,' has been most terribly hoaxed! We sincerely sympathise with the Editors for the disastrous plight into which they are thrown by these sable patriots of "Israel Hill," and we recommend to them in future, to be more cautious how they admit into their columns, marvellous and exaggerated accounts of "numerous Public Meetings" got up for the purpose of producing effect at a distance; and in nine cases out of ten, are composed of a few loungers and grog drinkers, who are too lazy and worthless to attend to their own affairs.

Richmond Whig.

It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress, a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to authorize an exchange of sixteen millions of stock, bearing an interest of six per cent. for an equal amount bearing a reduced interest of five per cent. The object of this exchange was two-fold. In the first place, it was to redeem a certain portion of public debt now becoming due, by exchanging that amount of stock, for a similar amount redeemable at a more remote period, and thus protracting the liquidation of so much of the debt. The second object was to effect a saving of *one* per cent. on this sixteen millions, amounting to 160,000 dollars annually. In the event of the failure of this arrangement a loan was authorized. It was, however, the opinion of the best informed financiers, that the exchange could be readily effected. This bill passed the House of Representatives; but, in consequence of the determination of the Opposition in the Senate—as expounded to us by Mr. Ritchie—to thwart all the leading measures of the Government, this bill was suffered to remain in that body unacted on. Thus the nation has sustained, during the present year, a positive loss of 160,000 dollars, in consequence of this patriotic resolution on the part of the Senate. If by this plan of defeating great public measures, odium can be cast on the Executive—as has already been attempted on the subject of the Colonial Trade Bill—and the confidence of the people can thus be withdrawn from the Executive, the Opposition will derive all the aid from this revulsion of public confidence, which they desire or need. It is only necessary, however, for the people to be informed of the facts. They will be at no loss where to apply the censure.

National Journal.

The amount of donations to the Philadelphia Greek fund, is $16,670.

Intelligence.

The following extract of a letter from MR. CAPTER, one of the Editors of the *New-York Statesman*, for some time travelling in Europe, though of an old date (Paris, the 16th January,) is still interesting, as it contains the opinions of one, too intelligent to be easily deceived himself, and too honest wilfully to impose upon others:

"The crisis here is rather interesting; but you will gather the aspect of the times from the English and French papers more fully than I have leisure to write. The movements in the Peninsula; the situation of the affairs of Greece, in consequence of the negociations of Russia, England, and France; the death of the Duke of York, and other intelligence of the day, will reach you from Liverpool long before my letter is received. You will see that the French papers are filled with discussions and memorials on the subject of the restrictions upon the liberty of the press. The sensation appears to reach the inmost recesses of society, & institutions which have hitherto kept aloof from politics, and confined their pursuits to abstract principles, are coming forward in the great cause of freedom. You will see that a meeting of the National Institute is to be held. My own opinion is, that should the project of the law in question be adopted, it will go far towards creating another Revolution, for which many of the people are ripe. The impolicy and rashness of the royal party in regard to this bold measure surprise me. It is calculated to awaken all the angry passions. At any period, the experiment would be dangerous—at present, it looks like madness. His Majesty is like a man seated upon an Avalanche, which a breath may loosen and bring down ruin. Under such circumstances, wisdom prompts him and his Parisians to *hold their breaths* and keep perfectly still. But the Jesuits are clamorous, and with all their characteristic cunning, appear to have but a moderate share of an enlightened prudence. The military are supposed to be divided, to as great a degree as are the chamber of Deputies, and all of them at present seem to be lying on their oars, for the purpose of watching the development of popular sentiment. In a word, whether the project is adopted or not the aspect of political affairs in France looks squally. If the law passes, it may only serve to arouse instead of smothering popular opinion—if it should not pass, its defeat will be ascribed to fear, and the press will become more bold and clamorous than ever. Such are the two horns of the dilemma, from which the government are to choose. Public opinion and the influence of the press have become so omnipotent in France, that the king cannot play with censorships, establishing and revoking them at pleasure. But I have no time for speculations."

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 3.—To the politeness of Capt. Graham of the ship Herald, in 39 days from Liverpool, we are indebted for files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 19th and the latter to the 20th February, inclusive.

Lord Liverpool, it will be seen, has been prostrated by apoplexy, and the Globe of the latest date, has an article of some length on his successor, as it seems to be agreed that he can never again attend to public business. Mr. Canning, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington, the two latter on the part of the high Tory party, are talked of. Mr. Canning continued to improve in health.

The House of Commons had voted, as a further provision for the Duke and Dutchess of Clarence, £3000 to the former and £6000 to the latter, per annum, during life.

A commercial letter of the 20th says, though arrivals have been few, the Cotton Market is heavy, rather tending to a decline.

The London Globe of February 19 says, "We looked for the letters by the mail from Spain this morning with some impatience, as they last week communicated the fact of the rebels being in force in Portugal, which has since proved correct, though we were inclined at the time to put little reliance on the statement.—We have this morning a series of the same communications which represent the great success of the force of CHAVES marching upon Oporto, but they report he did not command in person, that he is in a different part of the country, spreading disaffection among the Portuguese, and inducing the Spaniards to flock to his standard, for the preservation of their country and their religion from the touch of the heretics. The Spanish force on the lines of Portugal to the southward are represented to be considerable in numbers, but towards the north small, and unable to disarm the rebels when they enter Spain, even if disposed to do so. These letters say Oporto had fallen; they also mention the continuance of unpleasant notes between Mr. LAMB and the Spanish Ministers, and the continued refusal of the KING to acknowledge distinctly the constitution of Portugal. We have seen letters from Cadiz to the 30th, and from different parts of the south of Spain to the same date; the latter afford no political intelligence. The accounts from Gibraltar are to the 27th of January, one of these letters says the south of Spain is ready for a revolt, if there was the least appearance of the country being involved in war with Portugal.

MURDER.

YORKVILLE, S. C. APRIL 14.—On Wednesday night last John and M'Kinney M'Coy, were committed to Jail in this place, charged with the murder of Richard Kendrick, a Constable of this District. The circumstances, as near as we can learn them from report, and as we would be authorised to state them at this time, are as follows:—Kendrick had an execution in his hand against the M'Coys, and, by virtue of that execution, had gone to their tan-yard and was proceeding to sell the Leather in the vats—owing to the unwillingness, or the inability of the purchasers, to pay the money, he was obliged to sell it a second time. The last purchaser demanded the delivery of the leather. Kendrick commenced throwing it out of the vats, when M'Kinny M'Coy came up and began to throw it back again. Upon this, a quarrel ensued between them, in which some blows were exchanged. John M'Coy came up to the assistance of his brother, and the quarrel was confined to him and Kendrick. In the midst of the combat, John M'Coy seized a large tanner's fork, and struck Kendrick a severe blow on the head, which brought him upon his knees, and cut a large gash in his head. After this fatal blow, which was given on Tuesday about 2 o'clock, he rode half a mile to a friend's house, where he soon sunk into a stupid and insensible state, and expired on Wednesday morning. An Inquest was held upon his body, and they returned a verdict that his death was caused by the blow inflicted by John M'Coy.

Abstaining from all remarks upon the unfortunate persons now in the custody of the Law, we cannot forbear expressing our regret at the unexpected death of poor Kendrick. His heart was warm and kind, and he was growing in the esteem of his friends—but the grave now conceals all his frailties and his virtues.

Advocate.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. MARCH 21.—The practice of rolling off timber from the mountain fronting this village on the South side of the river, has been carried on for some time past. On Saturday, the 17th instant, a pair of valuable horses, belonging to Messrs. Crocker and Badger, the proprietors of the Grocery Boat at the Basin, being employed in drawing wood to the brow of the hill for that purpose, had just been released from a load, were turning to go after another, when, one of them happening to stumble, in his fall the sleigh swung round and pulled both the poor animals down with it, the whole length of the steep declivity, a distance of about *four hundred feet*. It must have been painful to behold the hapless creatures, struggling for life, in a situation where it was beyond the reach of human power to give them aid. The sleigh was shivered in pieces before it reached the bottom—both horses were shockingly bruised and their bones broken by the fall—one died in a few minutes after being got out from among the logs and rubbish where they lodged, and the other was relieved from lingering distress, by being put to death soon after.

Providential Deliverance.—About nine o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst. the jail in St. Alban's, (Vt.) was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid was the flames, that it was found to be impossible to save the building. It was found, upon inquiry, that the prisoners were not all out; there being still one in the upper or *debtors' room* of the prison, and no way of liberating him with safety except by breaking through from the outside. Ladders were immediately raised to the double barred window, and exertions commenced, with axes and crowbars, to force the bars from their places; but efforts to this effect were fruitless. The flames were soon communicated to the roof of the prison, and exertions were ceased at the window to extinguish the flames. The roof was mounted by a few resolute hands, who in a short time had the timbers all thrown off. A hole, sufficiently large to admit the body of a man was then made into the cell, and the prisoner rescued. He was so choked with the smoke and soot, that after he was released, his life was dispaired of; but he is since happily restored to health and *liberty*.

A Drunken Case.—On the opening of the police, a thin, Don Quixotte kind of fellow, stalked in gravely, with a spencer on, but no *unmentionables*. He stood on the stand in a cool and delicate condition, and stated, that that while drunk, having his "lodgings on the cold ground," in Fletcher street, some varlet of a thief had stolen his hat, cravat, and was divesting him gently of his pantaloons, when he awoke, called the watch, but the thief got off, and he "dropped in" to the WatchHouse, to spend the rest of the evening. The thief was not discovered; and Don Quixotte left the Police Office *sans culotte*, making a respectful bow to the magistrates, and having but a spare modicum of linen to shield him from the "peltings of the pitiless storm."

N. Y. Enquirer.

Piety, Morality, &c.—Religion to all classes of the community is essential to the comfort and happiness of all, but it must be supported from its intrinsic worth—from its inherent and positive advantages, and not from speculation or worldly profit. We are constantly at war with those who make religion a trade. On Saturday a man was placed at the Bar to receive sentence for cheating another out of $100, by forging and altering a number on a lottery ticket. He was a sanctified looking man; and the Recorder stated, that several highly respectable residents had petitioned the Court in his behalf, insisting that he was not a proper subject for disgraceful punishment, in as much as he was a pious man, steady in his devotions, and constantly attending prayer meeting. The Court very properly differed with the petitioners, and considered that from that very cause his punishment should be made the heavier, as an example to those who violate the laws of God and man, while professing to obey and respect both.

Noah.

Travelling in the Air.—This is a startling idea to those quiet personages who perfer *terra firma* to any aerial elevation; but certain it is that some bolder spirits are bent upon diverting from this earth all who travel either for pleasure or upon the hurried errands of business. We have had occasion to notice several times heretofore, the work of Mr. Genet upon the *upward forces of fluids*, in which the author presents a plan for navigating the atmosphere with a vessel combining the forms of fishes and birds, and which shall have a surplus levity of many thousand pounds for the transportation of merchandise, passengers, and other freight. The time has passed by when the incredulous could sneer at the suggestion of overcoming by scientific aid those barriers which seemed prescribed by nature to human exertion and motion. The successful application of steam navigation is alone sufficient to give dignity and consequence to those suggestions of scientific men which are the result of long study and reflection, and without expressing a conviction that the scheme proposed is practicable, we are inclined to treat it with respect, since it is *theoretically* possible, be the practical obstacles what they may.

Mr. Genet, as appears from a paper now before us, proposes in connexion with Mr. Eugene Roberson, will known for his ascensions from this city, and elsewhere, to ascertain by actual experiment the practicability of navigating the air by the means proposed, and to accomplish this a subscription is to be opened to defray the expenses. Accompanying the subscription paper is the report of a select committee (consisting of Messrs. S. L. Mitchill, W. J. Macneven, and J. Morton) of the New-York Literary and Philosophical Society, to whom the memoir of Mr. Genet had referred. In concluding their report, these gentlemen remark, that "There is nothing alarming in the opinion that ærostation, notwithstanding all that has been done, is still in its infancy; of course, it may be expected that valuable discoveries remain to be made. The friends to all manner of improvements in the worthy arts, therefore, wish that further experiments may be made. The author is, perhaps, better acquainted with the history of balloons, than any individual among us. To science he adds ingenuity and zeal. He is now with us; and is ready and willing to direct or superintend the execution of the plan he has displayed. It would be a matter of serious regret, that the offer he makes should be rejected, and opportunity lost. Unfortunately, the funds of the Society are wholly insufficient to defray the expense of the trial. Yet it is hoped, for the honour of the age, and the benefit of the country, the citizens of New-York, and of the world at large may be induced, by a subscription, with their accustomed spirt and liberality, to provide the sum of ten thousand dollars, in the furtherance of an object which promises so much to society."

N. Y. Times.

Canada.—A Buffalo paper of the 12th instant says: "For several days past, there have been alarming reports in circulation of commotion in our neighboring province of Upper Canada. A number of the inhabitants of the province will come within the operations of the alien law. It would appear that they are resolved not to submit to it; and it is reported that liberty poles, on which were displayed the American flag, have been raised in several places. In York, a liberty pole was raised, and the American flag waved on it, within a few rods of the capitol, but was pulled down. A large force was then collected from the neighboring country, and the pole and flag were again raised. These may be exaggerated reports; but we think there is something to make them out of."

A Forward Infant.—A case of seduction was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, in which Miss Wilhelmina Cooper recovered a verdict for the sum of 600 dollars, against her betrayer, Master Gulian Rutan, *an infant*. The counsel for the defendant, says the Commercial, made an earnest appeal in behalf of his client, for a mitigation of damages, on account of his tender years: But Mr. Price insisted that though *an infant*, he was nevertheless old enough to be the father of an infant, and should therefore be made to smart for his juvenile perfidy.

ib.

Philology.—A member of our present Congress, spells *wife*, *Vf*; if the orators of this great body would be as short, in proportion, with their speeches, as he is with his wife, we should be duly thankful.

N. Y. Morning Chronicle.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1827.

PRESBYTERY OF MECKLENBURG.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg held their spring sessions at Steel Creek Church on the first week of April, 1827.

In addition to the business of the usual kind connected with the interests of the church, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be made public, viz:

1st. Whereas, for several years past, this section of country has been sorely visited with sickness and death; and whereas the seasons have not generally been as fruitful as common, calamity in various forms seizing on the fruits of the earth; and whereas the showers of divine grace, that have blessed the church in other parts, have been withheld from us; and moreover, believing that if there is evil in the city, the Lord hath done it, and that sin is the great inducing cause:—Therefore resolved, that the first Wednesday in May next be, and is hereby set apart as a day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer, in all our churches, that God would in mercy turn us away from our transgressions; that health might prevail in all our borders; that the earth might yield its increase; and that our churches, visited with a day of almighty power, might become as the garden of God.

2d. Whereas the crime of intemperance in the use of strong drink, prevails to an unhappy extent in our country and in our churches, therefore resolved, that the several standing members of this Presbytery be, and are hereby enjoined to deliver set discourses on the subject from time to time, and to adopt all those various measures that their judgment may suggest as proper for the extermination of that evil.

Ordered, that the above resolutions be published in our churches.

Truly extracted from the minutes of Presbytery, by JOHN WILLIAMSON, *St. Clk.*

THE LION BEARDED IN HIS DEN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 23.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.—The first election we hear of, is that of this (Henrico) county, yesterday—Messrs. Ed. C. Mayo and J. M. Selden, (the former members,) and Gen. Jaqueline Harvie of this city, were the candidates.—Messrs. M. and S. declared in favor of General Jackson. Gen. Harvie was opposed to both Adams and Jackson, yet decidedly preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. J. Yet he declared, that he would obey the instructions of his constituents, and if instructed by them, would assist in nominating Jackson—though he would afterwards give his own voice for Adams.—The polls stood thus, Mayo 267, Harvie 244, Selden 136.

For Congress—Andrew Stevenson 296—No opposition.

In Norfolk District, Thomas Newton, who voted for Mr. Adams for the Presidency, and who is a fast friend of his Administration, was opposed by George Loyall. In the leading county Mr. Newton received 240 votes.—Mr. Loyall but 95.

The probability is, from all we can learn, says the Norfolk Herald, that Mr. Newton will be elected by a much larger majority in the District than when he was opposed in 1809 and 1813, the only opposition he has had to encounter, until now, during a period of twenty-six successive years' service.

NEW-YORK.—The Black Rock (Erie Co.) Gazette concludes an article on the subject of Mr. Van Buren's political projects with these sentiments:

While on this subject, it may not be improper to say what we believe to be the fact, that should an election for president take place this day week in this section of the country, that the present incumbent would receive 4-5ths of the poll.

If Mr. V. B. chooses to spread his sails from "mizen-peak to flying jib," in the wake of the military candidate's top-gallants, let him do it—but let him not promise to take "New York" along as "deck-loading."

Such, we are persuaded, are the sentiments of the substantial population of the whole State.

The New Hampshire Journal, in announcing the result of the election just terminated in that State, says in relation to Members of Congress, "the regular republican ticket for Congress is elected by a strong majority. Some opposition was manifested by the oppositon against Messrs. Barker and Whipple, but it has been signally defeated. *Every member of the next Congress from this State, with one exception, [Mr. Woodbury, of the Senate,] is the avowed supporter of Mr. Adams.*"

More Consistency!—Governor Van Ness of Vermont was recently a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and was defeated by Mr. Seymour, a candidate for re-election. He has since published an address renouncing the administration and all its works, and declaring his belief that he was defeated by the interference of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay in the election—he cites the old and oft rebutted story of the letter written by Mr. John Bailey of Massachusetts as one of his proofs. The Massachusetts Journal in noticing his address has this remark, "we are enabled to state, on unquestionable authority, that, previously to the choice of Senator, and with a view to influence that choice, Mr. Van Ness *himself*, stated that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were anxious for his [Mr. Van Ness'] election!"

Batt. Patriot.

The following extracts from the inaugural address of the departed JEFFERSON, are not inappropriate at this time. Compare the sentiments of this venerated patriot, with those of his self-styled followers and disciples of the present day—contrast his liberality with their intolerance—and then say whether the mantle of the immortal Jefferson has fallen on them. All will recollect, that the address, from which these extracts are made, was delivered shortly after the most warmly contested election which this country has ever witnessed—after the memorable election by *the House of Representatives* in 1801.

"During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussions and of exertions, have sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers, unused to think freely, and to speak and write what they think: *but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, according to the rule of the constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good.* All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases, to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable—that *the minority possess their equal rights*, which equal laws must protect and to violate which would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, UNITE with one heart and one mind. Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony & affection, without which, liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect, that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names, brethren of the same principle. *We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.* If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Every one who notices the drawing of the present Land Lottery, must be astonished and mortified at the great number of illegitimate children in the State—judging from the numbers who have already drawn prizes, there must be many thousands of this class of persons.

The Legislature, in allowing draws to illegitimates, have rather given encouragement than discouragement to this stain on our moral character. It is supposed, that more than half who have given in their names as *Revolutionary Soldiers*, have no just claim to that venerated and honorable title. If this be the fact, and we verily believe it, how much *Perjury* has been committed! What a field is opened for litigation, and how ample will be the harvest for Lawyers and informers! [*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Counterfeits.—The United States Bank, it is well konwn, has spared no expense to attain the desirable object of issuing its notes in so superior a style of engraving and finish as to render unavailing any attempts to counterfeit them. It appears, however, that the ingenuity and talent of the gentry who make the business of counterfeitlng a regular occupation, have at length succeeded in producing so good an imitation of one of the plates that we are induced to call public attention to the fact, in order that it may guard against imposition from this source. The counterfeits to which we allude are *Twenty Dollar Notes*, purporting to be issued by the Parent Bank, payable at the Charleston Office, in favor of Jos. Johnson, President. They bear date 1 February, 1820, and are signed by L. Cheves, President, and Jona. Smith, Cashier. The plate is marked with the letter M. The signature of Mr. Cheves is very well executed—that of Mr. Smith and of Mr. Johnson, but indifferently—but the most perceptible defects consist in the indifferent manner in which the other blanks are filled up when compared with the genuine notes. Two of these counterfeits were received by our city banks, but were detected at the Branch Bank, on presentation there. A difference of opinion, however, having been entertained as to their real character, one of them was transmitted to the Parent Bank, and by it positively ascertained to be counterfeit. We mention these particulars to shew how well they are calculated to deceive.

Balt. American.

Singular discovery.—We examined two skulls last evening, and some other bones, such as a rib, and one which looked like the bone of a child's arm, which were taken out of an old cistern in Madison-street, by some workmen who were excavating the earth. The cistern was filled up some fifteen or twenty years ago, but the wood of which it was constructed yet partially remained. One of the skulls was that of a female, with a fine forehead, and beautifully arched eyebrows, but it had been fractured by a blow apparently from an axe. Along with this skull was found the remains of a tin kettle, within which, (the sides being compressed together to conceal it) was a large hatchet, with the marks of coagulated blood, fresh in color, but completely indurated. Adhering to the hatchet, and the half-decayed tin, was a cluster of hair, and the remains of a coarse cap or other cloth. It looked like murder; but it must have been perpetrated so long ago, that unless a second Elspeth lingers upon the brink of eternity, too guilty to depart without making a disclosure, the mystery can hardly be unravelled.

N. Y. Paper.

Deliberate Hanging.—A man in New-Hampshire lately hanged himself after making his preparations with much *sang froid.* He took a bundle of flax to a neighbour's and broke it; he went to another's and swingled it; to a third and made a rope! He went home and *hanged* himself.

We stop the press to announce another and fatal Steam-boat accident. The Oliver Elsworth, while on her passage from Hartford to this city, on Thurday evening last, about half past 7 o'clock, about 7 miles from Saybrook, exploded her boiler, scalding six or seven passengers, and three of the hands, one of whom is since dead. *N. Y. Amer.*

The disaster on board the steamboat Oliver Elsworth, alluded to in Saturday's paper, has been more fatal than at first supposed. In addition to the fireman who was killed, Stephen Lockwood, Esq. of this city, is since dead. It appears that this gentleman in passing the boiler at the moment of the explosion, inhaled the rushing steam, and thence death ensued. Six other persons were injured—some severely, but none dangerously.

ib.

Dr. Chambers, of New York, advertises to cure that most destructive of all diseases, intemperance, by the application of a simple remedy.

A man in Danbury, (Conn.) who was qualifying himself for a Circus Rider, lately broke his neck, in attempting to throw a somerset. A similar accident occurred at that place, six months before.

A man in Buffalo, N. Y. offers a reward of four barrels of lime for the arrest of a barber who had run away with his wife!

The *Lafourche Gazette* states, that upon the three Sugar Plantations of General Wade Hampton, on the Mississippi, there are about 300 effective hands employed; the quantity of Sugar made the present year, is 1000 hhds. weighing each 1280 lbs., worth, in New Orleans, at the ordinary price of 7 cents per lb. $89,600. The General, however, shipping his own Sugar to the Northern markets, where it bears a higher price estimates his net revenue, this year, from his Louisiana plantations, at $100,000

It is highly creditable to the Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, that they collected among themselves the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars, and remitted to the Chairman of the Greek Relief Committee in New York, as a contribution on their part, to the Fund for that object. "Sympathising as much as we do," says the letter of the Cadets, "for the sufferings of that gallant People, our charity has been limited alone by our circumstances. Such as it is, we place it at your disposal, with the hope that it may be *speedily* and *promptly* invested for their benefit."

On the road between this place and Macon, we were gratified a few days ago, in noticing the preparations making on two plantations for forming large Vineyards. The exercise of a little skill, which can be easily acquired, will enable our citizens to make in abundance, *Wine* and *Sugar* of excellent quality. We have the climate and soils adapted to the production of each of those valuable articles, and none will better reward the industry of the cultivator. We would rejoce to see some portion of the labour bestowed on cotton, more profitably on other objects.

Milledgeville Recorder.

A Travelling Accident.—A crooked gentleman, on his arrival at Bath, was asked by another what place he had travelled from. "I came *straight* from London," replied he. "Did you so?" said the other, "then you have been terribly *warped by the way.*"

One thousand dollars reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, within a few years, his whole Estate, consisting of Houses, Lands, and more than all, a *good name.* They gradually absented themselves, after being decoyed by an old hag who frequented the village, named *intemperance.*

☞Any person who will restore the aforesaid property, and cause legal proceedings to be had against the offender, shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of TIPPLER.

In a late alarm of fire in Boston, a Frenchman cried "Au Feu! Au Feu!" Upon which some one rebuked him with, "If you can't cry fire better than that, I advise you to hold your tongue."

Jaw Crackers.—A treaty with the Chippewa Indians has recently been ratified by the President and Senate, and published. The names of about 80 Indians are subjoined to the treaty, of which the following are specimens: Madwaghunnageezhigwaab, Peekwankwotoanseka, Oguhbayannubquotwaybee. The name of a female mentioned in the treaty is Oshauguscodaywagqua; of another, Ohuyshunoquotoqua.

Dr. SOUTH, visiting a gentleman one morning, was asked to stay to dinner, which invitation he accepted; the gentleman stepped into the next room and told his wife, and desired she would provide something extraordinary. Hereupon she began to murmur and scold, and made a thousand words; till at length, her husband, provoked at her behaviour, protested, that if it was not for the stranger in the next room, he would kick her out of doors. Upon which the doctor, who had heard all that passed, stepped out crying, "I beg, Sir, you will make no stranger of me."

Vaccination.—In other countries of Europe general vaccination is ordered by government: no one who has not had cow-pox or small-pox can be confirmed, put to school, apprenticed, or married. Small-pox inoculation is prohibited; if it appears in any house, that house is put under quarantine. By such means the mortality of the small-pox in 1818 has been prodigiously lessened. In Copenhagen it was reduced from 5500 during twelve years, to 158 during sixteen years, In Prussia it was reduced from 40 thousand annually to less than 3 thousand; and in Berlin, in 1819, only 25 persons died of this disease. In Bavaria only 5 persons died of small-pox in eleven years, and in the principality of Anspach it was completely exterminated. In England, on the other hand, in England, the native country of this splendid and invaluable discovery, where every man acts on these subjects as he likes, crowds of the poor go unvaccinated; they are permitted not only to imbible the small-pox themselves, but to go abroad and scatter the venom on those they meet. A few years ago it broke out in Norwich, and carried off more persons in one year than had ever been destroyed in that city by any one disease, except the plague. A similar epidemic raged at Edinburgh; and last year it destroyed within one of 1300 persons in the London bills of mortality.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month.

The members are requested to attend at eleven o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

April 11, 1827.—2t27

Fair Warning.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Irwin, deceased, are requested to come and lift their notes, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN IRWIN, E. *Admr.*

April 10, 1827.—2t27.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions to a Deed of Trust from William Rudisill, to secure the payment of a debt due the bank of Newbern, the undersigned will sell, at Public Sale, in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 28th of May next, (being Monday of Court,) the lots and improvements in said town, at present occupied by said Rudisill. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling-house; all necessary out buildings; a well of excellent water in the yard; all of which are in comfortable neat repair, and handsomely situated. The purchaser crn have the bank accommodations, by giving bond and approved security.

JONAS RUDISILL, sen.
WM. DAVIDSON.

April 10, 1827.—3t30

Public Notice.

AT Fall Term, 1826, of the Superior Court of Law for Mecklenburg County, *Monday* was the day appointed by Court, for taking up the State Docket.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON. c. s. c. L.

April 1, 1827.—1w.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincolnton, North-Carolina, April 1, 1827.

A
Drury Abernathy,
B.
Elisha Bridges,
Thomas Beaty,
Thomas Bleckly,
John Bradly,
George Brem,
Sarah Backsit,
James Bynum,
Mathias Barringer
George Brotherton
Francis Beaty.
C.
Daniel F. Chrisanbury,
Aaron Cook,
William Cogswell,
Eleazer Cox,
George Cansler,
John Carpenter,
David Clippard,
Henry F. Conner,
Daniel Callis.
D.
Arch. Dillingham,
Thomas Duckworth.
E.
Moses Evans,
Jaseph Espy.
F.
Margaret Friday,
Thomas Fergison.
G.
Johnathan Gullick,
Mastin Green,
Andrew Gardiner.
H.
Burrel Hill,
Mrs. Elizabeth Holly,
Thomas Hanks,
Michael Hutton,
Susan Hoyl,
David & Jos. Hart.
J.
Margaret Jenkens.
K.
Andrew Killian,
John Kelly,
Jacob Keiser.
L.
John Liddell, 2,
Daniel Lutts,
David or J. Lockman,
Samuel Launts,
John Long,
Elizabeth Luts.
M.
Samuel Martin,
Rev. Jeremiah Monday,
Willis Mathews,
Thomas M'Gill,
Benjamin Miller,
Rev. Joseph Moore,
Abram Martin,
William Martin,
John Manny,
Hugh M'Lain,
Edmond Murry,
Alex. M'Corkle, 2,
Sam. Montgomery.
N.
John Newton.
O.
Benj. Ormand.
P.
Patrick Parker,
Russil Peck.
R.
George Rutlage,
Henry Robison,
Robert G. Ramsy,
John Ramsour, 2.
S.
Sheriff of Lincoln,
Wm. Smith,
Michael Summerow, 2,
John Stamy,
Col. David Shuford,
Lawson Sanders,
Samuel Sanders,
Mrs. Sarah Scarboro.
T.
Richard Tallant,
William Traylor,
Thompson Traylor.
W.
George Wilfong,
Isaac Wills,
Wm. Whiteworth, 2,
Thomas Ward,
Louisa Waters,
Lewis H. Wills.

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

Dr. D. R. Dunlap,

REQUESTS all those who are indebted to him, to come forward before or during the week of our Superior Court in May, and settle their accounts either with Note or Cash. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will certainly pay cost, as he is determined to close his books up to January last, as speedily as possible.

3t28.

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York. 23*

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, on a credit, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday, the 23d day of April next, being the time of the Superior Court, that

Valuable Tract of Land,

On which the widow of the late John Moore resides, containing 560 acres, and situated immediately on the Catawba River, between Thompson's and Tool's fords.

ANDREW HOYL.

Lincoln County, March 19, 1827.—4t27

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Iredell County Court, I will sell, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at the residence of William Falls, in the lower end of Iredell county,

Nine likely young NEGROES,

consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the heirs of Capt. Gilbreath Falls, deceased.

Six months' credit will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

THEOPHILUS FALLS,
Administrator de bonis non.

March 22, 1827.—3t26

Notice.

THAT I have given my note, payable to John K. Houston, for the consideration of twenty dollars; which I forewarn any person from trading for, as I have never received value for the same, and am determined not to pay it.

3t26 DAVIDSON HENDERSON.

LIBERTY,

THAT elegant bay HORSE, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, every day ot the week, except Saturdays, on which days he will stand at John McCoy's, near Hopewell meeting-house, commencing on the 2d Saturday in April. LIBERTY will be let to mares at the moderate rates of three dollars the season; one dollar and fifty cents the single leap, the money to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season; six dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but I will not be liable for any. The season to commence the 2d of April and end on the 16th June.

DESCRIPTION.—LIBERTY is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high, eight years old this spring, well proportioned and possessing great muscular power. Liberty was got by old Prince Laboo.

ALANSON ALEXANDER.

March 23, 1827.—3t26

Mendinhall's Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber, being legally appointed agent for the county of Mecklenburg, offers for sale patents for making and using the above patent Mills, to all such as may apply.

JAMES DINKINS.

10th March, 1827.—6t27.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County. Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

Vincent Reed, vs Thomas Davis. } ORIGINAL Attachment, levied on three Stage Horses.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t30.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

Lawson H. Alexander, vs. Herbert S. Kimble. } ORIGINAL Attachment, levied in the hands of William Smith, and him summoned as Garnishee.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t30.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.

William Smith, vs. John Cole. } *Original Attachment.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t40—pr. adv. $2.

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Poetry.

From Watt's Literary Souvenir.

THE VISIONARY.

BY HORACE SMITH.

"Oh! do not with cold sneers enthrall,
Nor circumscribe with rules pedantic,
Those flights of soul that worldings call
Wild, visionary, and romantic;—
For yearnings after hidden things,
Imaginative aspirations,
And dim, fantastic shadowings
Of superhuman revelations,—

And communings with nature, till
The mind is lost in dreams seraphic,—
Though they unfit it to fulfil
The sordid drudgeries of traffic,
The soul from all debasement clear
Of Vice's dross or earthly leaven,
And if they tempt it from its sphere,
At least solicit it to Heaven.

Happy! who can the fence o'ervault
By which this scene of care is bounded;
And when he feels his courage halt,
His mind perplexed, his spirit wounded,
Can conjure pu a world more fair,
By intellectual necromancy,
Luxuriate in Elysiums rare,
And taste the Paradise of Fancy!"

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

[From the Monthly Magazine and A. Review.]

The Trial and Condemnation of

LENGTHY.

The formation of abstract substantives, or names of properties, by adding *th*, is very common in our language, and familiarly known: to turn these again into adjectives, denoting possession or abundance, two modes are followed; one by adding simply *y*, as wealthy, healthy, worthy, and perhaps some which I do not recollect. To all such substantives, however, usage has not permitted this addition. No one is allowed to say, before him, youthy, breathy, mirthy, and the like.

Do you ask why custom has not sanctioned it in all cases, as in the three above mentioned? I can only answer you, that such is certainly the law, whencesoever it proceeds.

The second mode of making adjectives of this kind, is by adopting a *compound*, and by uniting the substantive full; and hence come wrathful, deathful, mirthful, youthful, and the like. In general, the English language admits of compounds only on solemn and poetical occasions, and a prosodist would risk the imputation of stiffness and affectation, who should lavish them on every thing. There are some, however, so often used as to become allowable on all occasions; thus, in addition to the last mentioned, we say, slothful and ruthful.

The ordinary use of *full*, is to be justified by necessity, and therefore is not permitted, except on high and poetical occasions, in cases where the termination *y* is customary.–Thus, wealthful and worthful, are impertinent novelties in prose; yet there is one exception to this rule in health, which may be heathful or healthy. The poet may soar without this burthen on his pinions, and nobody objects to Pope when he talks of "fountful Ida," or "forceful spear," or to Milton, when he calls the hills of Palestine a "milkful land," and the plains of Arabia a "fountainless desert," though the mere prosaist must hold his hand from such licences.

To say truth, I know of no instance where a good poet has added full to abstract substantives ending in *th*, where usage has not likewise sanctioned the ordinary use of it.—Thus no bard has said, *growthful, dearthful, breathful.*

It is remarkable of words denoting dimencion, that they are all *abstracted* into names by subjoining *th*, as length, breadth, width, and depth, and that these are not ordinarily allowed to be *adjectified* by adding either *y* or *full*. On extraordinary occasions, and in poetry, this change is no inexpiable offence, but then the change must be affected by adding *full* and not *y*. Thus we are not shocked by *lengthful, depthful*, whereas that ear must be vilely provincial which can tolerate *lengthy* or *depthy*.

It must be granted that analogy is not inviolable; that is the only law in force; and that it would puzzle any man to find reasons why I, an American, should not use, in talking or writing to Americans, a word in common use among my countrymen; but before we admit the inference, let two things be considered. And first, be it known to the advocates of lengthy, that it is, even in relation to ourselves, *a provincialism*. There are men who have passed their lives in the metropolis of these states, and in the neighboring country, who never heard, except from north-eastern strangers, the word *lengthy*. Secondly, let those who use it, conform strictly to their own conditions, and be sure to write nothing but what Americans *only* are to read. If I write, it is to please and instruct my readers; and if I desire or intend that my work shall be read only on this side the ocean, I may use a language which, though elsewhere reckoned barbarous and spurious, is legitimate here.

He who writes for *all* the readers of English, wheresoever and whensoever they live, will take care to adhere to standards universally admitted. He will not forget that, though there are dialects received only in particular districts, there is likewise a language common to the whole; and though, by the use of lengthy, he will be understood by a part, yet he will, by omitting it, please *every* class. By drawing only from the fountains of English books, he will be *quaffed* on the banks of the Ganges and the Housatonuc, with as much pleasure as on the banks of the Thames. No one will call the cup he offers, insipid or crude, if it be filled from the reservoirs of Pope and Addison, whose beverage equally suits the palate of Irish, Bengalese, and Carolinian. This, by the way, is an insuperable obstruction to the scheme of an American language; for who *will* or *ought* to adopt a language which will make him unintelligible to the *foreign* readers of English. or which will lessen his elegance or perspicuity in their eyes? especially as there *is* a language by the use of which he will be in danger of offending *nobody*.

No longer to discuss the legitimacy of *lengthy*, let us, for a moment, lift our scales, and see what its significance or weight will prove, compared with that of similar words. Lengthy is only applied to a series of words, whether written or spoken: sometimes we have read a *lengthy* performance of his writing.

Now, if we choose to dwell on the *length* of a writing or discourse, why not simply say that it was *long?* A *long* speech, or a long poem, are proper and legitimate phrases. If we would insinuate that it was not only long, but tedious, why not simply say, that it was *prolix? Length* intermarrying with *tediousness*, gives birth to *prolixity*.—The origin of lengthy, however, is easily traced. The imagination delights in in distinctions of great nicety. Thus when a billet of wood, and a poem, have equally the property of being short, we are averse to denominate this by the same name in both cases. The stick is a *short* stick, but we prefer to call the poem *brief* or *concise*.

Thus on the other hand, a stick distinguishable for its length, is termed, without scruple, a long stick; but the poem, in like circumstances, is necessarily, but reluctantly called a *long* poem. As *long* in the first instance is correlative to *brief* or concise: and such an one we should, doubtless, have borrowed from the Latin, had there been any Latin word for long, but *longus*.—I do not know how the term can be diversified, if it must diversified, by turning *long* into *lenthy*. Usage will not permit us to find this variation in *lengthy*. And now, having discussed the merits of this important word, I dismiss myself with hoping that, as tediousness, though commonly allied to length, is sometimes associated with brevity, this essay may not be quoted as a specimen of the latter union."

CONQUEST OF PERU.

Peru had long been governed by a race of emperors under the name of Incas, who were supposed to be the descendants of the sun. The name of the Spanish invader was Pizarro, and that of the Inca in possession of the crown, was Atahaulpa. Alarmed at the ravages of the Spaniards, this prince agreed to an interview with their general in order to settle the conditions of a peace. Though' the Spaniards thought not of peace, but of war. The Inca, it is said, was not more sincere in his professions. He came to the place of meeting carried upon a throne of gold and attended by upwards of 10,000 men; 20,000 more are reported to have waited his signal; but to this report, or the insincerity of the Inca, there seems to have been no foundation in fact. All the Peruvians were richly dressed and their arms glittered with gold and precious stones.—The avarice of the Spaniards was inflamed. Pizarro disposed of his followers, who did not exceed 2000, in the most advantageous manner, while Vicenti Valherde, a Dominican friar, advanced towards Atahaulpa with a crucifix in one hand and a breviary in the other. He addressed the Inca, by the help of an interpreter, in a long discourse, unfolding the principles of the christian faith, and pressing him to embrace that religion, and submit himself to the king of Spain, to whom the Pope had given Peru.—Atahaulpa, who had listened with a good deal of patience, replied thus to his pious admonisher: 'How extravagant is it in the pope, to give away so liberally that which doth not belong to him!! He is inferior, you own, to God the Father, God the Son, and to God the Holy Ghost; these are all your gods, and the gods only can dispose of kingdoms. I should like to be a friend to the king of Spain, who has sufficiently displayed his power by sending armies to such distant countries; but I will not be his vassal. I owe tribute to no mortal prince. I know no superior on earth. The religion of my ancestors I venerate: and to renounce it would be equally absurd and impious until you have convinced me it is false, and that yours, which you would have me embrace, is true. You adore a god who died upon a gibbet; I worship the sun, that never dies.'

'Vengeance!'--cried Valverce, turning towards the Spaniards; 'vengeance!' my friends; kill these dogs, who despise the religion of the cross!!'

The word of command was given; the artillery played; the musketry fired; the cavalry spread confusion and terror; while Pizarro advanced, at the head of a chosen band, and seized the person of the Inca. The slaughter was dreadful, and the pillage immense. The blow was final Peru ceased to be an empire.—The descendants of the sun, who united in their persons both the regal and pontifical dignity, sunk under a set of banditti that knew not their birth. After draining Atahaulpa of his treasure, under pretence of a ransom for his liberty, Pizarro condemned him to be burnt alive, as an obstinate idolatrh. But thougor the medration of Father Valherde, *blessed intercessor!* the Inca's sentence was changed into strangling, on condition that he died a christian.

The conquest of Mexico and Peru put the Spaniards at once in possession of more specie than all the other nations of Europe. Yet Spain from that era has continued to decline. It has declined in population, industry, & vigourr The vices attendant upon riches have corrupted all ranks of men, and enervated the national spirit. From being the first kingdom in Europe, it is become one of the less considerable. Portugal has experienced a like fate, since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and the settlement of Bazil; and from the same cause, at too great and too sudden influx of riches.

Boston Spectator.

A HEROINE.

From Broughton's letters written in Mahratta camp, we extract the following as a noble exception amid the villanies of a treacherous and distinguished people.

"It was in one of those battalions that an interesting young girl was discovered, about a twelvemonth ago, who had served with it for two or three years as a Sipahee; in which capacity she had acquired the favor of her superiors, and the regard of her comrades, by her quiet and inoffensive behaviour, and regular attention to the duties of her station. It was observed that she always dressed her own dinner, and ate it, and performed her ablutions by herself; but not the slightest suspicion of her sex was entertained, till about the time I mentioned, when it was discovered by the curiosity of a young Sipahee, who followed her when she went to bathe. After this she continued to serve for some months, resolutely declining the patronage of the Baee, who proposed to receive her into her own family, as well as the offers of the Muha Raj to promote her in the corps she belonged to. The affair soon became the general subject of conversation in the camp; and I having expressed a strong wish to see Jerusalem of Singth, the name by which the Indian D'Eon went, one of our Sipahees, who was acquainted with her, brought her to my tent. She appeared to be about twenty two years of age, was very fair, and though not handsome, possessed a very interesting countenance. She spoke freely of her profession and immediate situation; but betrayed neither the affected bashfulness nor forward boldness which such a situation was likely to have produced; and let it be recorded to the honor of every party concerned, that from the moment when her sex was discovered, she met only with increased respect and attention from her comrades; not an individual presumed to utter a word that might insult her, or breathing a doubt that could affect her reputation. At length her motives for enlisting and remaining in the service was discovered. An only brother was confined for debt at Bopal, and this interesting young creature had the courage to enroll herself as a common soldier, and afterwards persisted in exposing her person to the dangers and difficulties of a military life, with the generous idea of raising money sufficient to liberate this loved relation from confinement.

Coast of Africa.—The expedition sent out by Government to survey the coast of Africa, and that of the island of Madagascar, has closed its labors. It has made some important additions to our geographical knowledge, and furnished the means of correcting the existing charts in a variety of instances. Opportunities have occurred of communicating, from time to time, the progress of the *Barracouta* and *Leven:* but no oppotunity of doing full justice to the adventurers, the extent of their labours, and the sufferings from the mortality to which they were exposed while performing them. The loss of life has been very considerable, not fewer than a hundred and thirty-five deaths having taken place since the ships left England. But this expense of human life has not been incurred for a trifling good. Twenty-four thousand miles of coast, but imperfectly known before, have been carefully viewed. Many parts of it had been very erroneously indicated in the maps; and some of them were not less than two hundred & 50 miles out of place in lat. & longitude. The labour inseparable from the completion of such a survey of that inhospitable coast was necessarily vey severe, but the result is correspondingly gratifying. From the service performed by the *Barracouta* and *Leven*, future navigators will sail in those parts with comparative safety. The vast extent of coast which we have mentioned, is now perfectly known. Every harbour, every bay, every navigable river, has been diligently explored, and correctly laid down in the charts which are the results of this unostentatious but interesting service. The history of the expedition is looked for with considerable anxiety. Some of the proceedings connected with it will be read with great avidity, merely as matter of entertainment: to nautical men, and the lovers of science generally, they will of course have a still higher value.

English Magazine.

Extraordinary Pine Tree.—In No. XI. of Dr. Brewster's Journal of Science, just published, there is an account of one of the most extraordinary species of pine trees yet known. It is contained in a letter to Dr. Hooker from Mr. Douglass, the botanist,—"I rejoice to tell you of a new species of *Pinus*, the most princely of the genus, and probably the finest specimen of the American vegetation. It attains the enormous size of 170 to 200 feet in height, and 20 to 50 in circumference. The cones are from 12 to 18 inches long. I have one which is 16½ inches in length, and which measures 10 inches round the thickest part. The trunk is remarkably straight, and destitute of branches till within a short space of the top, which forms a perfect umbell. The wood is of fine quality, and yields a large portion of rosin. Growing trees of this specie, that have been partly burned by the natives, to save the trouble of cutting fuel, (a custom to which they are generally addicted,) produces a substance which I am almost assured in saying is *sugar;* but as some of it, with with the cones, will soon reach England, its real nature can be easily and correctly ascertained. The tree grows abundantly two degrees south of St. Columbi, in the country inhabited by the Umptqun tribe of Indians. The seeds are gathered by the natives in autumn, pounded and baked into a sort of cake, which is considered a luxury.

The saccharine substance is used in seasoning dishes, in the same manner as sugar is in civilized countries. I shall bring home such an assemblage of specimens of this *Pinus*, as will admit of a very correct figure being made, and also a bag of its seed."

[From the "Pulpit."]

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE OF GOD.

The people of God are such as worship Him in spirit and in truth, who bow not down themselves to the idols of this world, who mortify their passions, and endeavour to keep his precepts with "all their heart, and mind, and soul, and strength."

They are such as keep his faith, who shew an anxiety for his honor; with eyes beholding his face as God in Christ, whose feet gladly walk in his ways, who joy in his benignant smiles, and shudder at his frowns.

Such fear and honour his person, keep his laws, respect his ministry, reconcile the wavering, resist the rebellious, and with devotion of heart and hand, labour to promote the interests of his kingdom, and add to his glory.

The people of God ascribe to the Saviour *the whole merit* of their deliverance, they recognize his atonement, and trust to his merits, who, as their judge, with scrutinizing eye beholds the hidden things of darkness as clearly as in the light, and weighs all their motives, and rewards every one according to their deeds.

Such are the people of God. They who walk in humility and faith, who mortify the body, who seek His face with penitence and prayer, "who keep themselves unspotted from the world," "hold the faith without wavering," walk in the light which shines from heaven through the Gospel, who love God and exercise his charity towards all men.—These are the people of God.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ is a "still small voice" of comfort and consolation to the troubled soul. The afflicted and soul-distressed believer looks to this alone, and holds it fast as the source of all hope, and the repository for all comfort; for there are none genuine which are not there, none steadfast which are not there; there are comforts which "the world can neither give nor take away," comforts when at home, comforts when abroad, comfort in riches, and comfort in poverty, comfort in youth, manhood, and in old age; comfort in life, in sickness and in death: they who are Christ's, hold this as their peculiar treasure, and their infallible guide and conductor to eternal bliss.

THE DELUGE.

The tradition of a deluge has been preserved by the Sandwich Islands. The story told is this:—That a certain man, many thousand moons ago, was fishing in the sea, and by some curious fatality, caught the spirit of the waters upon his hook, and dragged him, to his great astonishment, out of the briny element. The consequences of this rash act were destructive to the country, the spirit having declared in his anger that he would cause a general deluge—yet in pity to the unintentional author of the misfortune, he allowed him to escape with his wife to the summit of Mounah Roah, the mountain in Owhyhee, where he remained till after the deluge had subsided, and was thus preserved.

All things transient but God.—Standing, as we are, amid the ruins of time and the wrecks of mortality, where every thing about us is created and dependent, proceeding from nothing, and hastening to destruction, we rejoice that something is presented to our view which has stood from everlasting and will remain forever. When we have looked on the pleasures of life and they have vanished away, when we have looked on the works of nature, and perceived they were changing, on the monuments of art, and seen that they would not stand; on our friends, and they have fled while we were gazing; on ourselvse, and felt that we are as fleeting as they; when we have looked on every object to which we could turn our anxious eyes, and they have all told us that they could give us no support, because they were too feeble themselves, we can look to the throne of God; change and decay have never moved it; the waves of eternity have been rushing past it, but it has remained unshaken; the waves of another eternity are moving towards it, but it is fixed, and can never be disturbed. GREENWOOD.

REFLECTIONS AND MAXIMS.

He that understands not his employment, whatever else he knows, must be unfit for it; and the public suffers from his inexpertness.

Content not thyself that thou art virtuous in general; for one link being wanting, the chain is defective.

Do what good thou canst unknown; and be not vain of what ought rather to be felt than seen.

Jealousy is a kind of civil war in the soul, where judgment and imagination are at perpetual jars.

He cannot be a true servant, who buys dear, that he may share the profits with the seller.

Sense shines with the greatest beauty when it is set in humility.

If you think twice before you speak once, you will speak twice the better for it.

Less judgment than wit, is more sail than ballast.

The best friendship is to prevent a request, and never put a man to the confusion of asking. To ask, is a word that lies heavily on the tongue, and cannot well be uttered but with a dejected countenance. We should, therefore, strive to meet our friend in his wishes, if we cannot prevent him.

Animal longevity.—A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser says: "There is now at Greenwitch village, town of Horse Neck, two Geese, both of the age of 82 years—one is now setting. They have laid regularly for 81 years. They now belong to Mr. Jared Mead, and were hatched on his father's place."